

## Daily Democrat.

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English writers who have been exercising themselves upon the troubles in this country, have learned little of the United States beyond the time of the revolution. They scribble yet of the Puritans and Cavaliers, and have a theory that the two still remain and exhibit the old antagonism of habits and opinions. They are not aware of the fact that the Puritans turned a heretic, and the Cavaliers disappeared from the face of the earth. They are historical, and the species about as scarce now as the organic remains of the *coeloceras* geological formation in the drift of the Ohio and Mississippi. They had as well scribble about the *megatherium* and the *ichthyosaurus* in the United States, as of the Puritan and Cavalier.

They speak of the North, meaning New England, and perhaps New York and Pennsylvania. They know nothing of the South outside of Virginia and the Carolinas. The North is interested in manufactures and tariffs, whilst the South is interested in free trade. They have hardly heard of the great Northwest which is nearly all agricultural, and not at all interested in high tariffs, and strongly disposed to free trade, and deeply interested in both sections of the Union.

The people of this Great West will not shut out from the Atlantic ports, much less from the Mississippi river and Gulf coast. If either North or South, in British geography, try to pull away, they will be held by the grip of this young giant on them. He is a mighty power now, and hasn't half his growth. The people of this boundless region are disposed to say, and are able to say effectually to North or South: you can't go; we have an interest in your domain; the graves of our fathers are there; and the use of your ports and rivers is ours by inheritance and constitutional right. English writers forget this new power in the Union whilst they scribble about the paleozoic Puritan and Cavalier.

The Englishmen think man is not capable of self-government; and perhaps the Puritan and Cavalier might have failed, but the present race of people in this country don't believe a word of their incapacity. If they can't trust themselves they will not trust anybody else to govern them, that is certain.

These Englishmen have a notion that the negro is an insurmountable obstacle to a union of free and slave States, and that the people drifting about in the current of who are trying to teach the same doctrine, but they are only the drift-wood that region that the political storm has blown up to the surface. They are no part of the great current. The people North and South are really the same as the people who do and trust him, not the same way, upon the same principle. They don't care who has any political rights and who has only such privileges as white men can afford, and they would afford them no more than the South, if they had the same number to deal with.

This question of race is a fixed matter in this country, where it is understood, and here is not the difference between North and South on this subject that an Englishman might suppose. There is nothing to prevent our living harmoniously under one government. England and Scotland were rather apart, infinitely, once, and England and Ireland further apart yet; still they got on after a fashion.

We have no reason to separate at all. It is vital interest to remain united. It is more difficult now to separate than to stay together. Englishmen might see the cause of this revolution, or rebellion, if they would. Some men wanted office. They had long held office, and couldn't live without it. It had become a second nature. The people differed with them—thought they had held office long enough, and ought to retire. This difference between them and the majority in this country led to the conspiracy to break up the government. Neither the negro nor free trade had anything to do with it. Vanece testifies that the negro was not the cause. The other pretext of his is a falsehood proved by the entire rest of this country.

We are glad to see an order from Mr. Rosecrans as acting commander of Mountain Department. He is one of our best, active Generals, and a favorite in Kentucky and Virginia, who might prevent the possible evil of Fremont's appointment, by leaving nothing to be done.

Secessionists in Kentucky ought to remember that a few months ago nothing but an aggressive policy in the South would do, and that the change in the Jeff. Davis policy is principally due to the advice of one George B. McClellan, now commanding the armies of the Potomac.

The Merrimack came out to take Washington and went home cudgeled, cuffed and beaten, with a dying traitor captain in her hold, and her iron-clad sides held shivers will not appear for a month at least. The Monitor will have to hunt her out of her retreat.

We are pleased to see the frank and honorable manner in which the foreign governments treat our civil war. It is painfully and seriously to be regretted that there should be a war, but foreign intervention would be still more grave and serious.

The Southern Confederation now calls Sidney Johnson (an able and competent general) "Miss Nancy." If it succeeded in what they would find the old maid married, and it misses Johnston.

The Richmond Examiner calls upon the old-legged men to fight. That is what Jeff. Davis meant by saying there "was one leg-1-see to the Southern people."

The rebels talk of purging the State of Unionism. A friend of the church says they are not yet worthy of even purgatory.

## Nashville News.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York World sends the following items: General Buell is well posted as to the whereabouts of the rebel army. Indeed, there are means of knowing in abundance. Honest fellows come through our lines daily from Memphis and New Orleans, who seem to have been allowed to reach here without bond or view of security. The general is so sensitive as to the publication of what is even well known here about the military movements of the enemy that I abstain from pointing out his tented field with my pen. And as for the movements on our side, I have not relied enough for a night in the guard house to induce the smallest hint.

The beauty and excellence of the camp grounds cannot be overdone. No Potomac mud nor Virginia rain. Superb drilling fields also. And daily use is made of them. I believe not a well man in his regiment escapes his daily drill. Two opinions prevail about the "stand" of the rebels. We, the strangers, think they will come to a halt and a fight (if General Buell affords them time). But it is rather singular, if not significant, that the Union army declare, most positively and confidently, that they will never rally again in a severe battle, in the half year of their disintegration and demoralization. I am, I am doubtful myself of there being any use of their attempting to stand.

Nashville is better, I thank you. Nearly every store in town is open. The streets are full of life, and the city is full of human voices, and shine and sparkle with female faces. You would be delighted with the decorous and orderly way in which they yet all glide on without tumult or friction. The true and loyal steadily multiply. The working men, especially, talking right out in meetings, as the gossamer. Even the seceders are growing philosophical in their dejection, and show some signs of returning reason. Heart and spirit they have none, however. The seceders continue to have "the poison of asps under their lips," and very bad manners coming out from them.

Speaking of the order from the War Department, forbidding the publication of certain news, the N. Y. Times, of the 20th, says:

Not a journal in the Western States has paid the least attention to the rule. The movements of troops, the positions of the various forces, the designs, as far as they can be ascertained, of their several commanders, are freely given at the order of Secessionist States, and the people of the North, till their editorial souls.

The Times is mistaken. Whatever other papers have done, those of Kentucky, especially of Louisville, have been so conservative and so careful in their observance of the order, that not a single movement has been mentioned, and the result has been that the papers of this city have been charged with being behind the times—wanting in enterprise, &c., &c.

The Memphis Argus says that Floyd ran like a "moral coward" from Fort Donelson. We don't know much about his morals, but he ran very like a physical coward.

The Norfolk Day Book talks about the Southern Confederacy's changing its policy. That is its only currency that can be changed with advantage.

Kentucky mountaineers are to be placed under Fremont. Fremont had better let Rosecrans command them, if he wishes to avoid trouble.

Lincoln's proposition for the Government to buy the slaves, is one of those innocent suggestions of folly that carries its own cure with it.

The Memphis Argus thinks our mortal fear "one grand humbug." No one who has seen the guns but confesses they are awful bows.

The only proof of the masculine gender of our army is shown by the falling back of the rebels.

The rebels burn bridges from the fear that their own cause should be abridged.

The telegraph thought to suspend General Grant by dispatching him.

ACCIDENT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—A London letter, dated March 1st, says: The Great Eastern, had another mishap, attended with loss of life. When endeavoring to get on the gridiron, at Millford Haven, a boat full of men belonging to the ship, struck the Great Eastern—Capt. Pakenham was killed, and two others were killed and ground to pieces. Two out of thirteen men were drowned, and the leviathan steamer, drifting helplessly down the channel, struck the *Blenheim*, a Queen's ship, carrying 1,000 troops, and 100 horses, forward and mooring, the forecastle also being seriously sprung. Next day the Great Eastern was easily put on the gridiron.

There has been a new commander appointed to the Great Eastern—Capt. Pakenham, aged 40, but of much experience with sailing and steam vessels in the Canadian and Mediterranean trades. The vessel will probably sail for New York in a short time, and there is an idea of having her in the Thames, near Blackwell, to be visited by country cousins, during the whole time the great exhibition shall be open—viz., from the first day of May to the last of October.

FAIR PRO-PORE.—It is, of course, rather early to predicate an opinion on the prospects of the coming fruit crop, but this much may be said without fear of contradiction, that up to the present time the promise of most bountiful fruit harvest was never better. We have conversed with a number of our prominent fruit growers, who tell us that the past winter has been unusually favorable for all kinds of fruit, a very close and careful examination of the buds showing them to be in the most perfect state of health and vigor. It will be remembered that the past winter has been remarkable for its mildness and evenness of temperature, there being few if any of those sudden and severe changes of late) so characteristic of our winters. Let us hope that we are entering another cycle, and returning to the good old seasons that never failed to bring their delicious harvests—when the finest of strawberries were as large as melons and pippins, luscious, rosy, and melting as a— as you could wish them, and almost a drug in the market by their plenty. Should we have a favorable spring, there may be a crop of such quality, and the chances for a big crop will be excellent. (Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph, March 19.)

It is a well-known fact, that at the very time when war was most imminent between the two nations, a notorious Abolitionist of this city was in Canada, making force speeches against his own Government, attracting the attention of the Canadian newspapers by his abuse of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. It may now be considered, however, as well settled, that no English abolitionist influence will be permitted openly to show itself in America. If the attempt to raise money in England for the support of an abolition church in New York should be renewed at this time, the indignation of our people could scarcely be restrained within bounds. This may be estimated one of the petty effects of the late difficulties with our neighbor over the water. (N. Y. Jour. & Com. Rep., March 19.)

A SAD CASE.—A few days since, Captain L. Beach, of the Home Guards, of Vermont, Trumbull county, Ohio, started for Louisville, Ky., to bring home the remains of Robert Minzner, a soldier in the Forty-first regiment, O. V. M., who had died in the hospital. While on his way back with the corpse, Capt. B. was taken suddenly ill, and died before reaching home. Both the deceased were interred the same day. (Cin. Press.)

CORROD.—One hundred and forty sales of cotton, direct from Nashville, for the Indian and Cotton Mills, arrived on the steamer J. W. Hallman Wednesday morning. (Cin. Press.)

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1862.

Present.—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Buckner, Duckett, and McCall.

Dr. Ronald presented a petition from James S. Kelly to repair the alley at Seventh street, between Market and Jefferson, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Story, from Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution allowing L. Gerwitz \$1 75 for repairs to Market No. 5, which was adopted.

Mr. Gregory presented an ordinance fixing the price of coal in the various markets in the city of Louisville, which was read once, rule suspended, amended, and referred to Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Canby presented a resolution directing the Market Inspector to report the number of stalls now vacant; also, the number vacant of same date last year, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, proposing a joint session this evening, at 7 o'clock, to elect Aldermen for the Sixth and Eighth wards, a City Engineer, and Assistant City Attorney, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards having assembled, Wm. F. Barrett was elected Alderman from the Sixth ward to serve until the April election. George A. Houghton was elected Alderman from the Eighth ward to serve until April election.

JOHN W. GRAY was elected City Engineer. Wm. S. Bodley, was elected Assistant City Attorney, when, on motion, the Joint Session adjourned.

PARADE SESSION.

Mr. Gregory presented a claim of \$12 00 in favor of German & Bro., for printing, which was referred to Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Overall presented the Warfmaster's report to March 15th, 1862, which were filed.

Mr. Overall presented a resolution directing the Warfmaster to keep the ferry landing clear of obstructions of coal barges, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Canby presented a resolution allowing D. Heinsohn \$35 10, on account of error in tax bill, which was recommended to Finance Committee.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, March 27th, 1862, at 7 1/2 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

FROM NASHVILLE.—There are under many obligations to Lieut. Squire, of the 50th Ohio Regiment, for a Nashville Banner of the 20th. Lieut. S. was of the regimental band of the 50th, but as the services of the band have been dispensed with, he is now on his way back to Ohio. We find but little news in the Banner, but make the following extracts:

BUSINESS.—The city presents such a lively, business-like appearance, that the casual observer might suppose Nashville to be itself again. Such is not the fact, however, for although many of our stores are opened, there is but little legitimate business transacted outside of the hotel and provision lines. The hotels are constantly filled.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT.—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, the barn of Col. Work, on the White's creek road, three miles below the city, was burned with all its corn, hay, oats and four horses.

On the afternoon of the same day, the barn of James Thomas, Esq., on the opposite side of the road from Col. W.'s, was discovered to be on fire, when the owner was in its immediate vicinity. The barn, with its contents of corn and hay, was also destroyed. There is no doubt entertained by those who believe that fires were occasioned by incendiaries, and we understand that the people of that neighborhood are on the alert to discover the authors.

THE MOUNTAIN HOME GUARDS MAKE A HAT.—A detachment of the Mountain Home Guard, under command of Captains Townsend and Hurst, arrived in this town on Tuesday evening last with six seceder prisoners. Not only had the three generals and fifteen thousand soldiers. The victory has but one defect. The arbitrator, Floyd, succeeded in making his escape, and the three thousand soldiers have been disabled before the end of the engagement—as they well might be from the want of food, and the want of shelter, and the want of a convenient occasion, which will probably be the termination of the present week.

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NORTHERN OFFICERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.—A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Nashville, says the bitterest, most unreasoning, unrelenting Secessionists here are natives of the North, mostly of New England. We quote as follows:

The Adjutant General of the regular Confederate army—Samuel Cooper was born in New York. Brigadier General Ripley was born in Ohio; Pemberton in Pennsylvania; Whiting, Pike, Ruggles, and Beauregard in Massachusetts; French in New Jersey.

Massachusetts furnishes as many generals for the rebel army as either Alabama or Mississippi, more than Texas, as many as Florida, Arkansas, and Missouri, all together, and looking out here as many as South Carolina. Of course these men were officers at the South at the breaking out of the rebellion.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.—According to the Paris fashions for the present month, the mode of dressing the width of the skirts of dresses at the waist is more and more adopted; the bottom of the skirt must be very full—an ample training skirt is quite inadmissible in the streets—only allowable for indoors or carriage wear. Even tulle and tulle dresses are made with train. Every breadth is good; all silk dresses are submitted to this rule. Visiting dresses are no longer made with plain skirts. That which constitutes the true elegance of a robe is the trimming.

A HELPERET INDEED.—The Green Bay Advocate says: As a specimen of Western enterprise we will state that several days ago we bought of a Belgian woman four thousand good shingles, which she had cut up the split and shaved and packed all herself, and had yoked up her two cows and brought them to market, a distance of 14 miles. One of the cows gave milk, which, with bread she brought from home, served as her food on the trip, which occupied two days.

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## Speech of Parson Brownlow at Nashville.

The Nashville Banner of the 18th gives the following report of the speech made by Parson Brownlow on the evening of the 17th:

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—to thoroughly incalculable to justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail for what I call *Freedom*. Treason to the bogus Confederacy, and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the United States Union. At the expiration of four weeks, I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently broke out of the jail, and did not turn over to my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly escape and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked: "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only enable you to go to a special release, but insure your protection." "Sir," said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old John Brown." Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville, that supposed hotbed of rebellion, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sorcery divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am an Abolitionist. I applaud the noble conduct of General Sherman, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and I am a Virginian. I am a slaveholder. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unchristian, un-American war.

From the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed the seceders to the aid of the rebels, and at a moment's notice, turning upon them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and swore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little fellow, a Virginian, and Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessor toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity; but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I have to publish day and night.

When I started on my perilous journey I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly sick in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the rebel army, and the sight of the returning hawk seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution. Gentlemen, Secession is played out—the dog is dead—his child is born, and his master is a laughing stock. My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon this subject at a convenient occasion, which will probably be the termination of the present week.

## The Recent Federal Victories.

(From the London Star, March 6.)

The reported escape of Port Donelson is more than a century ago. Not only has the fortress been surrendered, but with it three generals and fifteen thousand soldiers. The victory has but one defect. The arbitrator, Floyd, succeeded in making his escape, and the three thousand soldiers have been disabled before the end of the engagement—as they well might be from the want of food, and the want of shelter, and the want of a convenient occasion, which will probably be the termination of the present week.

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## The Battle of Newbern.

GENERAL BURNIDE'S OFFICIAL REPORT—McCLELLAN'S PLANS CARRIED OUT.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Gen. Burnside, in his official report, just received, says: "I beg to say to the General Commanding the army, that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me before leaving Annapolis, and thus far have been singularly coincident with the intentions of the General. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the maining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements."

"I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field-works of over a mile in length, protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen guns, and on the opposite flank by a battery of ten guns, and a line of field-works, for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests; while line of works was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry and three batteries of field artillery, and a company of engineers, and a detachment of the 11th Maine. The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by the rapid advance of our entire force up the main road and railroad."

"The naval fleet meantime was pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts in front of us, the enemy retreating in great confusion, and carrying away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c., across the railroad bridge and county road bridge. They burned the former, and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further movement of the enemy's forces. In occupying the town by our military force, the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it by their guns."

"Of the advanced General Foster's Brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commander Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose. The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels, and many places, but owing to the exertions of the city militia, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm was done."

"The city is now returning, and we are in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet."

"By this victory our combined forces have captured six batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns, three batteries of field artillery, six guns each, making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats and a number of sailing vessels, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, Commissary and Quartermaster stores, forage, and the entire contents of the rebel troops; a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c., and over two hundred prisoners."

"Our loss, thus far ascertained, will amount to 21 killed and 400 wounded, many of them mortally. Among them are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, they having been effectually covered by their works."

## Latest from Cumberland Gap.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Munday's Cavalry, (who is sick at Barboursville), to a friend in this city, dated:

BARBOURVILLE, March 18, 1862.

"Since my last to you, we have succeeded in routing the rebels from 'Big Creek Gap,' killing three and capturing thirteen, among the number Lieut. Col. White and a Captain, taking a quantity of stores, &c., and sixty horses, and have since moved on to Jacksonboro, Tenn. The forces were commanded by Col. Garfield, and consisted of infantry and one hundred of the 'Ashland Cavalry,' commanded by Capt. Milward, of your city."

Lieut. Col. White and his Captain were sent back to this place, and their presence here created considerable excitement. I went to see them to get a glimpse of their uniforms. The Colonel had on a suit of very coarse goods, no shoulder straps, and nothing to designate him from a citizen except what I would call a 'lager beer' buttonhole, with a gold band or braid, resembling the large red cap in H. Shaw & Co's winery. The Captain was dressed tolerably well, only in citizen's dress. They were this morning forwarded to headquarters (Gen. Carter)."

"There are about fifteen hundred or two thousand of the rebels in this place, and more coming daily, caused by their proclamation for drafting. Nothing more of interest to relate. Yours, &c."

LEX. O. & REP., 22d.

## Interview Between the Rebel Tilghman and his Mother.

The Boston Gazette says: A few days since Mrs. Tilghman, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Lowry, came to this city and put up at the Rev. House, for the purpose of visiting the Tilghman, the rebel prisoner at Fort Warren. There was some difficulty in obtaining the required permission, but on Saturday the mother and sister were allowed to visit the Fort and have an interview with the prisoner. The first exclamation on meeting him was, "Oh, my rebel son!" and during the conversation she said: "When I heard you were taken, I thanked God that you had been rescued from secession influence, and were here, hearing there was an shadow of your being exchanged, I would go on my knees to the President to prevent you from again joining the rebels, for I had rather have you remain here during your life than to see you were among the traitors of the country."

Mrs. Tilghman received her permit to visit the Fort direct from Secretary Stanton, whom she addressed, stating that though her son was a rebel, he was still her son, and she felt that she had a right, if permitted, to see him for Philadelphia, accompanied by her daughter, Saturday afternoon, expressing her obligations to Col. Mumford and others for their kindness and attention.

The Empress Eugenie has effected a change in the hours of receiving visitors that in the aristocratic circles of Paris is now widely adopted. Instead of having her most brilliant receptions in the evening, they now take place in the morning, and are called *matinees*. The ladies attend in their bonnets, and refreshments are served on trays. These entertainments have the advantage of being necessarily of very short duration, as they seldom commence before two o'clock, and end before half past three. Music is frequently resorted to as an agreeable amusement.

A New York letter says the attacks of the Tribune on Gen. McClellan, persisted in even now, when that gallant man is chasing up the enemy, are disgusting even to a class of people who are accustomed to swear by that journal. They say "this thing has gone far enough, Horace; it is time it was stopped."

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Senator Doolittle declared in debate, to day, that he would never, under any circumstances, favor any scheme of emancipation which would deprive the colored people of the right to the vote. This is an important declaration from one of the ablest Republican Senators.—Washington special to N. Y. Times.

GREAT REDUCTIONS OF RATES IN BOSTON.—It was stated, in a case on trial in the Supreme Court at Boston, that the reduction of rates upon State street recently had in some instances been equal to two-thirds of the amount.

## TELEGRAPHIC.







ages, and other items belonging to the bridge, which may be used in its reconstruction. These materials will be sold very low for use on the wharf.

m4 d3w J. M. DARR, Mayor.

**Notice to Contractors.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Friday, March 28th, 1892, at 12 o'clock m., for the construction of the sewer under Seventeenth street, south of Main to the alley between Main and Market streets. Plans and specifications required.

m4 d3w J. M. DARR, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, March 24, 1892. m35 d3

**Notice to Painters.**

Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st inst., 12 o'clock m., to paint the outside wood and brick works of the City Marine Hospital. Specifications can be seen by calling at my office.

m4 d3w J. M. DARR, Mayor.

**Journal copy.** m36 dtd



